REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,064.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Language	Double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

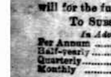
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Occurrences : Each—Repeat 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,917 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. E. Wyers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Negapatam	24
„ Vingoria	13	„ Pondicherry	25
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	15	„ Masulipatam	28
„ Cannanore	16	„ Cocoonada	29
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopaulpore	31
„ Cochin	18		Jan. 1875.
„ Alleppy	18	„ False Point	1
„ Tuticorin	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	3
„ Columbo	21		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Dutch-Indian Co.'s Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 793 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Guadur	16	„ Fao	30
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	Jan 1
„ Jask	19	„ Linga	6
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Linga	23	„ Jask	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	26	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 793 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peard, will leave on FRIDAY, the 11th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnebutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE OOCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. P. Anson will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and the roads some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. BARODA	1,874	450	Dec.	14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR	2,725	450	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NILAM	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,609	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,722	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Sailing about 5th January next.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1979 Tons, Captain John D. Mabey will be despatched as above. This steamer was built expressly for the Eastern trade and has exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

Passage Money 1st Class, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which may be had on board.

Apply for Passage to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

3	cases Copal and Carriage Varnish, by Noble and Hoare.
3	„ Sewing Machines, small size.
2	„ Coloured Flannel.
1	„ White Fine Plain Gauze.
2	bales Coloured Lilly's Cloth.
15	„ Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
8	„ Grey Madapollams, 3 lbs. and 5¼ lbs.
2	„ Mobile Twist, No. 40.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

TO MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Bunder.

100 Tons Superior Moulmein 1st Class Teak Squares.
And at the Mazagon Bunder.
100 Tons Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a Semi-grand Mahogany Pianoforte, by Broadwood, &c., at No. 16 and 19, P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard Buildings, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nos. 16 and 19, P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard Buildings, the Household Furniture, respectively, belonging to Mssr. Charles Law and Daniel Fraser, consisting of glasswares, handsome dinner dessert and tea-set services, electro plated cruet stands, tea pots, hot water curry dishes, claret jug, table cutlery, and handsome by carved blackwood furniture comprising conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining room, pier, washing and dressing tables, chiffonier, sideboards, teapoys, chest of drawers, wardrobes, cloth and cane cane seated chairs, mahogany arm, without arm, easy, rocking and folding chairs, mahogany table camphorwood chest of drawers, solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Son, metal safe, ice box, iron bedstead, one and two light lustres, solar and kerosine oil lamps, pictures, clocks, flower vases, table ornaments, bath implements and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. SULLIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sullimah and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, 24 lots and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

20 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow, and on the premises of the Bombay Steam Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Mihsawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Light-house.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major W. Niven, the same comprises rich cut hollow stem glasswares, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a pair of hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, waiter, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, curtery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table, in 2 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, circular pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome wardrobe, chiffonier, a handsome pier glass in gilt frame, firstrate harmonium, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing table, toilet and cheval glasses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolseedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Government under No. 493 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 533 and bounded on the east by the property of Kessurbai Jadunundi, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee Hajee Ismail Hajee Rubib, Esquire, with the consent of the first mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurjeewun Jeewa and his wife Kesserbai, the following landed property.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, tenement, or family dwelling house standing thereon and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles and situate and running on the west side of Kalbadevie road, in the subdistrict of Bhoiwada and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and eighty-three square yards be the same little more or less and is bounded on the north partly by the property of Ramchunder Luxuman Josey, and partly by the property of Philip Le Lewis, on or towards the south partly by the property of Cassinath Mahadew Naik and Wittoba Mahd w Naik Poorunder and partly by the house of Ibrahimbun Heerachund, on or towards the west by a public street called Carel street, and on or towards the east by the public road called Kalbadevie road, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 701 of Pension and Tax, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor No. 91, and which said piece of ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kesserbai and Hurjeewun Jeewan.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste bay carriage Horses, &c. at Some set House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHARE OF MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, Fort, the following one Share of Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company by order of mortgagee Hurry nas Veerchund, on account and at the risk of mortgagor Tribhowandas Varansey.

1 Share of Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.
Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at their room, the following varieties of sundries.

Plated tea sets, hotwater gravy dishes, hotwater plates with covers, sugar basket, decanter stands, plated handled knives and forks, cruet frames, salt cellars, tea pots, &c.

Brown Windsor soaps, Brussels carpets, knife sharpers, stockings, copers milk jugs, glass goblets, green rubber pipes, large size pictures, &c.

100 lbs-ts of Table Knives and Forks.
6 Doz-en large size superior Japan Skins.
1 Case of Alpaca Umbrellas.

Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved, round and pier tables, teapoys, large size office writing tables with pigeon holes, set of China teapoys, China working box with stand, perambulators, chairs, &c.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconnets, Chints, Dhotier, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, dhotics, T cloth, madapollams, shirtings, pugrees, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, sailing about the 26th instant has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers and carries a Steward.

Fare to Liverpool, Rs. 450.

Apply to KING, KING & Co.

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. CANARA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 12th January 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the accounts of the Liquidators showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE,
MAGNUS MOWAT,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been requested by a number of Merchants, European and Native, to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING in the Rooms of the Chamber to discuss the questions of the RAILWAY CARTING ARRANGEMENTS, TERMINAL CHARGES, and STATION ACCOMMODATION.

In accordance with this request, a Public Meeting will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, THIS DAY, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th December 1874.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM COLLUM, Esquire, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Morgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM COLLUM, late of No. 19, Piccadilly in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at No. 19, Piccadilly aforesaid on the 16th day of June 1873 and Letters of Administration of the personal Estate and Effects (with Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 4th, and sealed on the 8th day of December 1874, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS of Bombay, Esquire, the Manager at Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., are required on or before SATURDAY, the 16th day of January 1875, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King & Co., in Church Lane in the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM TYRRELL KEAYS (one of the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the Deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 9th day of December 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CASH PRICES.

	Per dozen. Rs. as
Condensed Milk, by the English Condensed Milk Company	5 8
Fresh Salmon	11 0
Bottled Tart Fruits, by Crosse and Blackwell	6 0
Pickles, by Crosse and Blackwell	6 0
Jams and Marmalade	6 0
Worcestershire Sauce (Pints)	12 0
Preserved Soups	6 8
Potted Meats and Fish	6 0
Preserved Fresh Meats, from	7 8
Preserved Vegetables, from	4 8

Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions, by every MAIL AND CANAL STEAMER.

Price List on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.)

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS 1874.—BAPTY BROTHERS will be obliged by their friends registering their Orders for CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" o "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Packing sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"E WBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

ENGLISH BLANKETS, RUGS, AND SHEETS.

Special Stock for the Cold Season.

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches. Wide.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HORROCKSES BEST TWILLED COTTON—Very strong and durable	72 Pair	9 8	11 0
PILLOW-CASES—Ready for immediate use	90 „	11 8	13 8
SUMMER QUILTS—Very light, Best Fancy Marzelle, Handsome Designs, Double Wove	Each 1 4 / Full Size 12 8 / Extra Size 16 8		1 8 / 14 0 / 18 0
WOOL DOWN QUILTS—Made of best Printed Cashmere Cambric, quilted lightly with Wool. These Goods for a light Coverlet, and are invaluable to Travellers	Full Size 18 0 / Each 0 14 / Full Size 1 0 / Extra Large 1 4		2) 0 / 1 0 / 1 4 / 1 8
TOILET COVERS—Handsome Wove designs, with deep fringe borders			

WHITNEY BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE WHITE BLANKETS—Manufactured from picked Wool	Pair 22 0	25 0
SUPERFINE, very soft	„ 25 0	28 0
EXTRA SUPER, a special article	„ 30 0	34 0
The same Quality, made extra large	„ 33 0	37 0
CRIB BLANKETS—Very fine and light	„ 13 8	15 0
FINE SCARLET BLANKETS—Full size, forming a comfortable bed-covering	Each 11 8 / Pair 22 0	13 0 / 25 0
EXTRA LARGE, made in a special quality	„ 30 0	34 0
Our celebrated Whitney Rug, seven feet long, and wide in proportion, made of good wool, very soft and light	Each 15 8 / 17 8 / 19 8 / 21 0	
FINE AUSTRIAN RUGS—Very light	„ 22 0	24 0
THE NORFOLK RUG, the best coverlet made, well-suited for Ladies, very warm and light	„ 40 0 / „ 45 0 / „ 51 0	
SCOTCH MAUDS from	„ 22 0	25 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their NEW STOCK of HATS and HELMETS, of the latest shapes, and by the most celebrated makers :—

	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Best Dress Hats, very light	16 8
Superior Drab Naples Felt	12 8
Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats, beautifully light and well ventilated for Indian wear, all of the latest shape	16 0
Black Lace Felts for the above	4 8
Badham's Pith Helmet, covered cloth, same as new Regulation	12 8
Badham's Fith, covered with White Drill, very light	10 8
Badham's Pith Shikar Helmet, covered Tan Canvas	10 8
Tweed Travelling Hats, Silk Lined	5 8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Silk Lined to	3 8 / 5 8
Real Sealskin Caps, very warm	6 8
Black Velvet Smoking Caps, handsomely embroidered with Silk Braid	6 8
Scotch Caps, Gungarys	5 0
Elwood and Son's Felt Hats for evening wear, warranted not to change colour	8 8
Black Talbot Soft Felt, High Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berkeley Soft Felt, High Round Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Berlin Stiff Felt, Square Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Stamford Stiff Felt, High Round Crown	8 8
Drab Do. do.	8 8
Black Tiverton, High Round Crown	6 8
Drab Do. do.	9 8
Round Crown, Black Stiff Felt Hats	6 8
Drab Black Stiff Felt Hats	6 8
Black Suez Stiff Felt Air Chamber with Turban Ventilator	8 8
Drab Suez Do. Do.	7 8
Boys' Boyston Black Soft Felt, Latest Shapes	6 8
Black Wideawake, Square Crowned, Silk Lined, Soft Felt	6 8
Black Merino on Cork, High Crown very Light weighing only 2½ ozs	7 8
Regulation Helmets, Cork and Felt, covered with, White Doe as worn by Officers of every branch of Service in India	20 0
Ellwood's Cork and Felt Helmet, covered with White Drill	20 0
Ellwood's Drab Felt Air Chamber Helmet, very Wide Brim, a splendid protection from the Sun	16 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmet, Latest Shape, very Light	12 8
Ladies Alpine Drab Felt, Riding Hats, the Latest Shapes	12 8
Ladies Beaconsfield Drab Felt Riding Hats the Latest Shape these are well Ventilated and are very Light	12 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats Double Air Chamber, very Light	15 0
Cork and Felt White Drill, Covered Hunting Hats very Wide Brim	15 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLAR TOPIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of :—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadine, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths. New Trained Crinolines, Grinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

*ORDERS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE depression in the Liverpool Cotton market continues to increase, yesterday's closing report being "heavy," sales 12,000 bales; and this morning the tone was the same, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 30,000. Spot prices in Liverpool yesterday were unaltered except for Mid Orleans which was quoted at 1/16d. decline, but arrivals generally were given as ⅛d. per lb. lower. Closing quotations in New York yesterday were ⅛ cent down both in ready cotton and futures, showing very clearly the estimate of the crop favoured in America. The American figures now show the following comparisons:—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Mondays' receipts.....	41,000	42,000	19,000
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	2,000	17,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.,	1,514,000	1,234,000	1,222,000
„ Exports to U. K.	579,000	399,000	471,000

The London General Produce markets yesterday were unchanged.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 92, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 99½, an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver is still at 57⅞d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown continued firmness, and although no great amount of business has been done, rates are again in favour of buyers. The Bank of Bombay's rates of discount have been advanced to-day one per cent. all round, which may tend to impart a further upper tendency to exchange, but after all the outside market is well supplied with money, the exchange banks, it is believed, especially so, and it is questionable whether the Bank's position, situated as they are with respect to the Government Balance, can be regarded as a reliable indication of the actual state of the market. As bearing on Stirling Exchange also, the confirmation in Reuter's telegram of yesterday, of the late heavy shipments of silver from England being on account of the German Government, must also be borne in mind, indicating as it does the probability of any material advance in rates being at once availed of to cover further shipments of a like character. We quote to-day.—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10⅜d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 10 15/16d.	„
Documents do.	...1s. 11d.	„

On Calcutta quotations are unaltered in the absence of business. Government Paper is very quiet at Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a Half 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 108½ to 9/16.

THE SHARE MARKET is virtually unaltered the few changes quoted being of an unimportant character. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. lower and Spinning shares steady; other descriptions unchanged.

IN COTTON to-day the pressure to sell has been more marked than at any time since the opening of the season and prices are quite Rs. 2 per candy lower. The best selection of Old Dhollera is now offering at Rs. 159. New Hingunghaut has been sold and is offering at Rs 206 while for New Oomrawuttee it would be difficult to give an exact quotation. Good Fair Sheaganum, ready, having been sold at Rs. 182½ as against up-country quotations of Rs. 184 per candy, full pressed.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-7-6 to £2-10-0 for ready steamers with, however, only a small business doing; forward shipment is unaltered.

PIECE GOODS are very depressed, almost nothing having been done from first hands, and to effect sales a reduction of quite as. 1 per piece from previous nominal quotations would have to be accepted.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	742½
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	615
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras.....	1,130
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	178½
2,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	111
40,000	225	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	800
100	500	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	150
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
138	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,800
1000	500	all	500 p.a.	Berar Company (New) ..	500
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,350
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	350
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	..	37½ p.a.	Carwar Company.....	700
800	1,000	all	700 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
200	9,000	all	350 p.a.	East India Press Co.....	1,000
150	8,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	350
300	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
200	500	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & C. Co..	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Samson's Press Co.....	1,040
400	850	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	415
100	1,000	750	Rs. 72	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	525
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras..	750
120	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 p.a	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,620
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,260
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay United	1,305
1,400	150	150	10 p.a.	Broach Mills.....	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Colaba Spinning.....	1,650
1,250	1,000	all	125 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,305
1,500	1,000	all	112½ p.a.	Dinshaw S. W. Co.....	1,545
700	1,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1,260
700	1,000	all	115 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,370
300	1,000	1,000	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,260
300	1,000	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,295
350	1,000	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,150
350	1,000	350	65 p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
1,700	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,345
4,000	625	all	340	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
50	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	Soonchuka Spinning.....	1,430
900	1,000	250	31½ p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,290
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Fore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
150	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,350
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20 218-3'0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	200
.....	£20	109'13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42'10'2	do.	Ditto	—
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£15	196'14	do.	Do. New Shares	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240 p.a.	Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation	1,735
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	...	300	9 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malcher Company Ld...	100
4,000	...	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	30
.....	500	all	45 p.	Treacher & Co	375
.....	...	...	...	Victoria Patent Slip Co.	50

Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied (compared), or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	98	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

CASH BALANCES.

CASH BALANCES in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of October 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872:—

	Oct. 1872.	Oct. 1873.	Oct. 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,36,19,779	2,21,48,634	2,81,04,875
Bengal	2,48,32,481	2,04,22,770	2,03,93,695
Assam	...	...	18,78,342
British Burmah	35,07,339	40,18,520	45,28,942
N. W. Provinces	2,00,04,929	1,91,28,626	1,17,42,408
Oudh	54,77,343	63,27,169	36,78,832
Punjab	1,05,37,628	96,69,059	1,12,72,904
Bombay	4,80,87,126	2,78,29,137	1,42,11,373
Central Provinces	74,04,502	64,33,199	40,18,107
Madras	2,61,81,272	2,44,85,742	1,72,06,364
Total.....	16,64,02,020	14,14,45,866	11,70,35,842

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ROSARIO, 775 tons, Captain S. Pudicoombe, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain Coury, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with ten deck passengers.

THE s. s. RAFFAELE, 92 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE TOFTCOMBE, 673 tons, Captain J. Arthurson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 15th) with a cargo of 904 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE DANIEL DRAPER, 899 tons, Captain T. Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston (July 22nd) with a cargo of 555 tons ice, 1,000 barrels rosin, 10,000 cases kerosine oil, 200 bales drills, 73 cases lobsters, 74 packages glassware, & 1,054 pieces planks The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tudor & Co.

THE S. S. CANORA, 1,229 tons, Captain A. Irvine, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London (November 3rd) calling at Port Said Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo:—585 kegs nails, 15 casks oil, 50 drums turpentine, 86 packages clocks, 270 packages wine, 8 bundles and 8,621 bars iron, 126 packages paper, 32 bales twist, 20 cases corks, 890 packages cotton piece goods, 138 packages provision, 12 packages sherry, 262 packages claret, 13 packages champagne, 136 packages beer, 150 packages stout, 6 cases whiskey, 128 casks ale, 279 cases vinegar, 20 barrels amonite, 331 cases oilmanstores, 50 packages window glass, 400 cases geneva, 5 barrels tar, 100 barrels pitch, 203 cases candles, 108 packages brandy, 200 casks cement, 123 boxes and some other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Daniel Draper ..... Toftcombe	Rogers ..... Aitkenson ...	Boston, July 22. Liverpool, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Jessie Morris ..... Rosario (s) ..... Pehlwan (s).....	Owen ..... Pudicombe ... Coury.....	Bassein. Kurrachee. Coast & Goa.

The Steamer Raffaele, Nacoda, to Coast & Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Busheer, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s, 20 cases yellow metal sheets, M D Souza & Co.
Strathclyde s, 45 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co; 54 casks empty sodawater bottles, S R Sookhia.
Orchis s, 77 cases sherry and 13 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Nizam s, 6 cases rum and 10 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Gwalior, s, 95 cases claret and 20 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Kingston, 250 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases acid, J M Moola; 40 cases table salt, the L A & A Co; 50 barrels coal pitch, Dawoodbhoy Sulleman jee.
Queen of Ceylon, 100 cases window glass, Ebram Noorbhoy.
John Adamson s, 2 cases tobacco, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Winged Hunter, 200 kegs nails, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 200 cases sarsaparilla, Doseabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 75 barrels brandy, A C Dady & Co.
India s, 100 cases brandy, the L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ennerdale s, 40 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe and Co; 2 bales cotton, Veerchund Currumchund; 28 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 94 bales cotton, Vussonjee Cursonjee; 170 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondarjee; 21 cwts ganja, Laljee Govindjee; 37 bales wool, Mookjee Jaitha.
Woodburn s, 26 bales wool, Morarjee Goculdass; 95 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 26 bales wool, P Kessowjee.
Strathclyde s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 250 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Kessowjee; 75 cwts ambahuldee, Jewraz Jaitha; 46 bales wool, B I S N Co.
Bellona s, 80 bales hemp, Khuttow Madhowrao; 105 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee; 64 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee & Co.
Emblehope s, 466 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nuseewanjee Manuckjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, Steam Hobart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 80 cwts ground nuts and 22 cwts gingely seed, R Mahomed; 203½ cwts galls, Dyal Ruttonsee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s, 100 bags coffee, P & O Co; 300 bales coir fibre, Talob Arbee; 1,170 pieces Eteeth, Dayal Ruttonsee.

FOR HAVRE.

Gwalior s, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Baroda s, 875 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borrowdale s, 7,950 cwts gingelyseed and 500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 125 cwts coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MALTA

Borrowdale s, 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH DECEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th December, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th December, 2-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

Via Suez, 8th December, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 11 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th December, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th December, 11-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 24 minutes.

Via Suez, 7th December, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 8th December, 8-8 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 38 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 8th December, 12 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th December is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 16	0 8
„ Galle	3 48	0 15
„ Kurrachee	1 39	0 1
„ Madras	1 44	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 8th December, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th December, 2-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th December, 3-5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th December, 2-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th December, 11-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line right to London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at	November—December—1874. 30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.— Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·921	·936	·949	·984	·998	·990	·988
Temperature of the Air.....	79·8	79·3	79·2	78·9	78·9	78·4	77·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	72·2	71·1	71·0	70·3	69·3	67·9	69·6
Dew Point.....	68·8	67·4	67·2	66·3	64·6	62·5	66·0
Relative Humidity of Air.....	·701	·672	·673	·661	·627	·596	·691
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=1.)	4·8	2·4	0·2	0·0	3·0	1·4	2·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·6	85·8	86·4	84·7	84·7	86·0	83·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	74·0	73·0	71·9	72·9	72·5	71·8	71·8
General Direction of Wind	d	b	d	d	d	d	d
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	169	238	211	205	227	271	252
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 6th Dec. 82 inches 18 cents.

(a) E. ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, N.
(b) N, NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(c) N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
(d) NE, ENE, NE, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
(e) ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(f) E, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(g) NNE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec 5.)

Mr G S Chatterton, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, transferred to Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo.
Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Harda Sub-Division of the Hoshungabad District on the 17th Nov 1874.
Mr S Jacob, Asst Comr, transferred to Seoni, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 28 h ultimo.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 5.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Richardson, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from 3rd Dec.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Capt W Toller, R E, Ex Engr, Umballa Division, Military Works, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th Oct 1874.
Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, took charge of the Fort William Division on the afternoon of 27th Nov 1874.

DIRECTOR OF (STATE) RAILWAYS.

Mr W C Furnivall, Supg Engr, 1st grade, resumed charge of the Agra District, Rajputana State Railway, from Maj F S Stanton, R E, on the forenoon of the 14th Nov 1874.
Mr A Grant, Supg Engr, 1st grade, returned from furlough, and resumed charge of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lieut Col C Pollard, R E, on the 18th Nov 1874.
Mr C W Hodson and Mr A. Watt, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, Agra District, Rajputana State Railway, are transferred to the Trihoot State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr M S Dooley, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the "Lahore and Chenab" Division of the Survey Circle to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the 22nd Nov 1874.
Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Eave to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the 25th Nov 1874.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY

Mr T R Wynne, Asst Engr, from Cooper's Hill College, appointed to this District of the Rajpootana State Railway is posted temporarily to the Agra Division.
Mr C H Croudace, Ex Engr, Ajmere Division, Rajpootana State Railway, took over charge of his Division from Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the 18th Nov.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lieut J S Biscoe, Depy Controller, transferred to this line reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 21st Nov.
Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, reported his return from leave and took over charge of the Larkhana Division from Mr J C Jowett, Asst Engr, 1st grade on the 11th Nov.

NERBUDDA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr S de V H Alexander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, transferred from the Holkar State Railway is posted in charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, at Barmuggur. Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr Alexander, will proceed to Indore, and join as Perml Asst to the Engr-in Chief.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H D La Touche, Ex Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Agra from leave on the 14th instant and is posted to the Executive charge No 1 Survey Party, and took up his duties on that date from Ex Engr Mr W C Rennie.
Mr H H Gahan, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, reported his return to duty at Agra from the Bengal Famine Relief Works on 25th instant and is posted to this office as Persl Asst to the Engr-in-Chief.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H St P Maxwell, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade, in Assam is confirmed in that appointment.
The under-mentioned gentlemen of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at the places and on the dates specified opposite to their names:—
Mr R G Thomson, Punjab, the 13th Nov.
Mr W G Jackson, N W Provinces, the 12th Nov.
Mr W C Loraine, with effect from the 30th Sept last.
Mr H A D Phillps, B C S, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 31st Oct last.
Lieut Col A F MacMahon, Depy Comr, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, 2nd grade, during the absence of Col H Browne, or until further orders.
Messrs E J Kitts and H S Barnes, B C S, reported their arrival at Allahabad to the Govt of the N-W Provinces on the 29th and 30th Oct last, respectively.
Consequent upon the retirement from the service of Col E A Rowlatt, a Depy Comr of the 3rd grade in the Assam Commission, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 4th instant:—
Mr O G R McWilliam, C S, Depy Comr, 4th grade, to be Depy Comr, 3rd grade.
Capt J Butler, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, to be Depy Comr, 4th grade.
The following temporary appointments have been made in the Assam Commission in consequence of the absence of Col H S Rivar on three months' privilege leave:—
Lieut Col E F Sherer, Depy Comr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Comr, 1st grade.
Maj W S Clarke, Depy Comr 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Comr, 2nd grade.
Capt A N Phillips, Asst Comr, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd grade.
Mr H Mu-pratt, B C S, is confirmed in his appointment of Judge of the district of Sylhet, and of the Sessions division of Sylhet and Cachar.
Messrs Robert Carstairs and W Dunbar Blyth, B C S, reported their arrival in Calcutta to the Govt of Bengal on the 16th ultimo.
Lieut W A Holcombe, B I S C, is confirmed in his appointment of Asst Comr of the 3rd grade in Assam, with effect from the date of his passing the examination referred to in Notification No 69, dated the 9th Oct last.
Mr F E Richardson, Supt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination in Mahratta by the lower standard.
Mr F Wright, District Supt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the test prescribed for Asst Comrs in Criminal, Civil and Revenue Law according to the higher standard.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd John Clough, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service from the 30th July 1874.
The Revd William Henry Bray and the Revd Edward Gabriel Davies have been appointed, by H M's Secretary of State for India, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.
Mr Bray's appointment will take effect from the 16th Nov 1874.
The Revd Edmund Jernyn has been appointed by H M's Secretary of State for India, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to depute Col Sir Lewis Pelly, K C S I, as Agent to the Govr Genl and Special Comr at Baroda.
Col J F Wilson is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the date of his return from ferlough.
Dr J Kirk, Political Agent at Zanzibar, has been granted by H M's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.
The appointment of Maj J G Bell to officiate as Judicial Comr of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is to have effect from the 1st April 1874.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Taylor returned from furlough on the 11th instant, and resumed charge of his duties as Inspr of Local Offices of Account on the forenoon of the 12th idem.
Mr W Scott returned from furlough on the 12th instant, and received charge of the Offices of Accts Genl, N W Provinces, and Depy Comr of Issue, Allahabad Circle, from Mr C E Chapman on the forenoon of the 16th idem. Mr Watson is allowed subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 15th instant.
Mr E M Palmer, Offg Asst to the Accts Genl, British Burmah, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days.
The following notice is published in the Gazettee of India for general information:—
Privilege leave for thirty-five days, beginning on the 1st Decr 1874, is granted to Mr Josin McFarlan, Offg Post Master Genl of Bombay.
Mr A M Markham, Offg Post Master Genl of the N W Provinces, is appointed to act as Post Master Genl of Bombay during Mr McFarlan's absence, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut J T Spens, of the 1st Batn, 3rd Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.
The under-mentioned Officers is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affair:—
Lieut Col (Brev Col) Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, B I S C, Comr, and Superintendent of Police, Punjab,—for six months.
Capt and Brev Maj H D Abbott, C B, M S C, Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence in India on medical certificate from the 1st Janr 1875, to the 31st March.
The under-mentioned Officers is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Lieut Henry FitzGerald Stevens, B I S C, 1st Wing Subn, 42nd (Assam) Regt of N L I,—for two years.
The services of Capt T J Willans, R Engrs (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.
Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—
Surgn Horace Parr Yeld and John Campbell Fullerton,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Oct 1874.
Surgns Samuel Haslett Browne, Edward Mair, James Armstrong, Lewis Richard Dawson, and George John Malcolm Smith,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th Nov 1874.
The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—
Capt T J Willans, and Lieuts T F Cather, E S Hill, J C Addison, E Blunt, and M N Hobday,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th Nov 1874.
The services of Maj E A C Lambert, B I S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.
The undermentioned Officers of the Army Comst Dept having returned from furlough to Europe will officiate in the higher grade mentioned against their names, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Dept:—
Lieut F N Chalmers, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, from the 9th Nov 1874.
Capt J R Yule, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, from the 12th Nov 1874.
Lieut Col J S Ogilvie, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, from the 25th Nov 1874.
Lieut Col (Brev Col) H LeP Trench, B I S C, Sub-Asst Stud Dept, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate.
The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Capt Richard Percival Davis, B I S C, Dist Supt of Police, Bengal,—for thirteen months.
Lieut (Local Capt) John Hill, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, in charge Jodhpore Party, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years.
The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—
Lieut Col Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce, B I S C,—for twenty months.
Capt J Finnis, B I S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr-Mr of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years, from the 13th Dec 1874.
The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Capt Augustus Henry Tarner, B I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 2 years.
The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Surgn Robert Temple Wright, M D, of the Medical Dept, for 2 years, with effect from the 18th Nov 1874.
The following promotion by brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut Col George Ward, Bengal Cavalry,—1st Dec 1874.
The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed twelve years' service is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut Edward Barry Bishop,—2nd Dec.
The services of Surgn J Young, R N, of the Medical Dept, officiating in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) N I are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.
H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—
Veterinary Dept—Staff Vety Surgn F F Collings, Offg Inspg Vety Surgn, Bombay, to officiate temporarily as Inspg Vety Surgn, 1st Circle, and Principal Vety Surgn Bengal, on the departure on furlough to Europe of Staff Vety Surg. A Turnbull, and until further orders.
First Class Vety Surgn M J Marshall will resume his duties as Offg Inspg Vety Surgn, 2nd Circle, Bengal. First Class Vety Surgn J J Meyrick reverting to regimental duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Miles, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to State Railways under the Director.
Mr G W Winckler, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, H H the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to Mysore.
Capt G T Skipwith, R E, Asst Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr E E Oliver on the 17th Nov 1874.
Mr J S Thorpe, Asst Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, Establishment Branch, returned from leave and assumed charge of his duties from Mr E E Oliver, on the 1st Dec 1874.
Mr Oliver's services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, with effect from that date.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	Dec. 21	Monday.....	Mar. 15
„	Jan. 18	„	April 12
„	Feb. 15	„	May 10

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 5TH DECEMBER.

Hobhouse introduced the Probates Bill

Acts passed:—The guar- British minors. The local extent of certain

reassemble on Tuesday next

MOUL ALI MEETING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

HYDERABAD, 8TH DECEMBER.

HYDERABAD PLATE.

.....	1
.....	2

's PURSE.

over)

's DERBY.

d over)

MEER'S CUP.

.....	1
.....	2

PONEY RACE.

.....	1

GALLOWAY PLATE.

.....	1
.....	2

AGRA RACES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

AGRA, 5TH DECEMBER.

2ND DAY.

HACKS.

Naboolish	1
Wale.....	2

HANDICAP.

Maid of Athens	1
Jessie	2

ARAB HANDICAP.

President	1
Navarino	2

PONIES.

Vlacka	1
Quicksilver (Bolted)	

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 7TH DECEMBER.

Congress re-assembled to-day. President Grant's message declares that the foreign relations of the United States are friendly, though the differences with Spain are still unsettled, and the present state of affairs in Cuba is intolerable and provocative of international intervention.

The President advocates the resumption of specie payments from the year 1876 and the establishment of free banking, and declares that it is his intention to continue his present policy toward the South until new legislation is made.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, 7TH DECEMBER.

In the Parliament to-day, Prince Bismarck, in a speech defending the suppression of the German Legation at the Vatican, withdrew the conciliatory remarks which he made on a former occasion to prevent misrepresentation, and said that though he desired peace with Rome at any terms, diplomatic relations were superfluous, whilst the Pope urged on his clergy to break the laws of their country.

THE EUPHRATES TROOPSHIP.

LONDON, 7TH DECEMBER.

The Troopship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound.

HEALTH OF THE PREMIER.

LONDON, 8TH DECEMBER.

Mr. Disraeli's health is improving and he has gone to Bournemouth for change of air.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

Russia has invited the Great Powers to send delegates to St. Petersburg in continuation of the Brussels Conference.

GREAT STRIKE AT DUNDEE.

Thirty thousand operatives at Dundee have struck against a reduction of wages.

The Board of Trade give the total British Exports for the month of November at £18,750,000; the Imports amount to £28,375,000.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7TH DECEMBER.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 7TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy, arrivals ½ lower.

The London Cotton Market has been dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 91¼.

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½.

Bar Silver 57½

Arrival—Boldon.

WE regret to have to announce the death, last night, of Mr. O'Flaherty, C.B., Surgeon General of Her Majesty's British Troops in this Presidency. His funeral will take place at Sewree cemetery at 5 P.M. this evening.

THE directors of the New Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount 1 per cent.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a series of subsidiary rules for the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears, on reliable authority that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the exchange between Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, 37th Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment.

MR. A. MACAULAY MARKHAM, of the North-Western Province's Civil Service, arrived in Bombay on the 7th, and took over charge of the Postmaster Generalship of this Presidency from Mr. MacFarlane, who has gone on leave.

A MEETING of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th instant, for the election of two directors in room of the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith and G. F. Newburn, Esq., who go out by rotation.

THE total amount of the cash balance in the Government Treasuries in India on the 31st October last was Rs. 11,70,35,842, as compared with Rs. 14,14,45,866 and Rs. 16,64,02,020 on the same dates of 1873 and 1872, respectively.

THE Hon. L. C. Innes, one of the Judges of the Madras High Court, has just published, through Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras, a melodrama, entitled "Rediviva." The proceeds of its sale are to be devoted to the Friend-in-Need Society.

FOR the benefit of our military readers, we copy from a contemporary the address of Major Forster, 1-5th Fusiliers, Corresponding Secretary in India for the Royal School for daughters of officers of the army. It will, in future, be Allahabad.

ON Monday, Mr. Marriott, Acting Judge of the High Court, went home by the mail. His furlough, we believe, will not be a long one, and when he returns to Bombay there is every likelihood that he will be confirmed in his present acting appointment.

THE result of nine sales of Bengal opium, and eight months' duty on Malwa opium, shows a return to the Revenue of £5,944,779, being £605,149 in excess of the amount estimated. Of his excess Bengal is answerable for £260,184 and Bombay for £344,965.

WE understand that Mr. Peile, Political Agent in Kattywar, in a letter to Government, has once more mooted the much-desired question of a guaranteed railway between Rajkote and Wudwan. There is a probability that his proposal in favour of the railway will meet with success.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* says that Brigadier-General G. B. Shakespear, R.A., has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the command of the centre district from the 1st January next, and it is understood that Colonel Prettijohn, C.B., commanding the 18th Hussars at Bangalore, will succeed him.

WE hear that M. Vereschagin, the Russian painter, who is now in Agra, having travelled up from Bombay to Hindustan by way of Ahmedabad and Mount Aboo, declares himself quite enraptured with Indian architecture, and says there is nothing in Central Asia to be compared with the best buildings in this country.

IT is rumoured in Rajkote that the Government of Bombay is not well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, late Special Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, as Dewan of Kutch. The reason why Sir Philip Wodehouse has given up his intention of visiting Bhooj is, by some, attributed to this fact.

THIRTEEN candidates presented themselves at the University examination here for the L.C.E. degree. Of these four have passed, two in the first and two in the second class. Mr. P. P. Chandnani who passed first in the first class, was recommended by the examiners for the Berkeley Gold Medal and a prize of Rs. 150 in books for distinguished answering in Engineering. Thirteen out of twenty-two candidates have passed the first examination in Civil Engineering, of whom three were placed in the first class.

THE Agricultural Department remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd instant as being generally excellent throughout India. Abundant rain has fallen in the southern districts of Madras. In Bombay the kharif continues to be well reported of, and rubbee prospects are very good, especially in Sind. Harvesting of the late rice is progressing in Bengal with good results. In the Punjab want of rain is complained of, but no injury has yet been done.

A CHINESE Missionary is at present in America, endeavouring to make converts of the Yankees to the doctrines of Confucius. In one of his lectures, an account of which we reprint in another column, he is reported to have described Chinese society as far more "sincere, ingenuous, and cultured than that of the United States, or Europe." Some reason for his hazarding this statement may be found in a remark which he made on the same occasion that he was modest before he became "infected with civilization."

A DIVORCE case, which has engaged public attention a good deal, Harrington v. Harrington and Dunne, will, we read, be heard shortly in the High Court, North-West Provinces, before the Hon. C. A. Turner. On Saturday last it occupied the Court to some extent, coming on for the settlement of issues. The petitioner, who is in the service of Government, and might not be able to attend at the hearing, tendered himself for examination, and was examined accordingly; but the respondent and co-respondent were not present.

THE Special Correspondent of the Allahabad paper at Umballa says that the station has never been so full, as it is now, since Lord Mayo's great Durbar for the Ameer of Cabul. It is very crowded and very dusty, and there has been but little excitement as yet. The same authority tells us that a general court-martial is now sitting there, under the Presidentship of Colonel G. V. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery, for the trial of trooper Burney, of the 11th Hussars, for shooting at a comrade. The unfortunate prisoner is a well-connected man, and was formerly an officer of the 46th Regiment; he is defended by Mr. Miller, a pleader (a retired officer of the 41st).

REFERRING to the recently discovered frauds in our market establishment, the *Indian Observer* in a strain of banter at what the writer assumes to be our simplicity in evincing any astonishment at the want of honesty in native menials, concludes thus—"If the people of Bombay don't like to digest the flesh of diseased animals, they must pay their inspectors of food-supplies as many monthly hundreds as the poor ill-used peons received solitary rupees." Well, scarcely that, however; but our contemporary will find that we have already pointed out the necessity of having trustworthy European Inspectors at all points where the meat has to be passed in review.

A LATE number of the Asiatic Society's Journal contains a very learned dissertation by Babu Rajendralala Mitra on the identity of Yavanas of the Sanskrit writers. Babu Rajendralala Mitra disputes, on what seem to the *Englishman* very conclusive grounds, the commonly received opinion that the Yavanas were the Greeks. As far as we can judge, he says, the only conclusions which are consistent with all the evidence are; "1st, that originally the term Yavana was the name of a country and of its people to the west of Kandahar—which may have been Arabia, or Persia, or Medea, or Assyria—probably the last; 2nd, that subsequently it became the name of all those places; 3rd, that at a later date it indicated all the casteless races to the west of the Indus, including the Arabs and the Asiatic Greeks and the Egyptians; 4th, that the Indo-Greek kings of Afghanistan were also probably indicated by the same name; 5th, that there is not a tittle of evidence to show that it was at any one time the exclusive name of the Greek; 6th, that it is impossible now to infer from the use of the term Yavana the exact nationality indicated in Sanskrit works."

THE *[Indian Public Opinion]* Peshawur correspondent reports a rumour that the Afridis assembled a council of their tribe, and swore that they would on no account let Sirdar Yakub Khan go to India, and that they would do all in their power to get him released.—Our Swath Kassid brings in the news that the Moola is dangerously ill, and, believing himself to be *in extremis*, has given his son and disciples his last blessing.—Our Dehra Ismail Khan correspondent reports that four caravans belonging to the Karroti tribe, which were coming to India with pushmeena and fruits, were attacked by 2,000 men of the Suleiman Khels at Ratwaz. Ameer Mohamed Khan, Malik of Karroti, and Sadulla Khan, son of Painda Khan, who is also well known to the British Government, came to their assistance, and a fight ensued. In this struggle, our correspondent reports, 400 camels of the Karrotis were carried away, and among others of the men who were killed, were seven of the household of Painda Khan.—The Manda Khels have collected 12,000 of their clan and will soon make an attack on the Kakars, the latter having stopped the flow of a canal into their country.

IT will be remembered that our home correspondent in his last political letter mentioned that a strong feeling exists in certain high quarters against Mr. Reeve, the editor of the *Greville Memoirs* which have recently made such extraordinary disclosures, and that an effort will probably be made, to oust Mr. Reeve from his appointment, on the ground that he has committed a breach of official faith. Mr. Reeve seems not unaware of the existence of this feeling, if we may judge from the following letter which appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—Finding that statements are current that Mr. Charles Greville's and Mr. Henry Greville's executors had been consulted as to the publication of Mr. Charles Greville's Journals of the reigns of George IV. and William IV., I think it right to say that they were in no way consulted by me nor was their assent asked for, because I believed it to be the wish of Mr. Greville that his family and executors should be relieved from all responsibility in the matter. The Journals were not left to Mr. Henry Greville nor did they pass to his executors, having been given to me by Mr. Greville himself before his death, as stated by me in the preface, for the purpose of eventual publication, but the time and manner of publication were left to my sole discretion. I am therefore alone responsible for the production of this portion of the Journals at the present time, and any beneficial interest in them is a matter entirely between my publisher and myself. Beneficial interest in the publication had not, however, the slightest influence on the course I thought it right to pursue, and I take this opportunity of stating that in my opinion many years must elapse before the more recent portions of these Journals can with propriety be published.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY REEVE.

THE following is the official news-report from Aden from 21st to the 27th Nov. 1874:—News has been received that the tribes from Hashid Bakil, Nehum and Khanlam, to the number of about 50,000, rose against the Turks, and attacked them a short time ago at a place called Khamer, to the north of the Arab's country, four days' march from Sanna. It is declared that the Turks lost 120 men, and that about two hundred fled to Sanna, leaving behind them their arms, ammunition, and three guns. The loss on the side of the Arabs is reported to have been 600 men. The Governor-General of Yemen received the above information by telegraph from Sanna, while at Hodeida, and returning immediately to his head-quarters he is said to have detached two regiments of Turks to Khamer and to have withdrawn some troops from Taiz and Hodeida as reinforcements. The Arabs north of Sanna are reported to have been rendered desperate by the loss of employment under their chiefs who have submitted to the Turkish rule. The power of the Turks in Yemen is said to be on the decline, and it is rumoured that the Moosheer has asked for more troops from Constantinople. Several buggalows have arrived at Aden from Berbera, since the visit of H. M. S. Vulture to that port. It is said that Redhwan Pasha will not allow Somalis to export ghee on their own account to Aden, but obliges them to sell on the spot to Arab merchants who thus have a monopoly. This of course increases the price of ghee at Aden. It is also stated that no sheep over three years old are allowed to be exported. Bulbar continues closed for trade.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Conversing with a gentleman the other day on the subject of our Pilot Schooners and the weather they had to contend with in the S. W. Monsoon, I was somewhat surprised by his asserting that they were a *jib*: that he was about the yard while they were building, and that if ever the lining and ceiling were torn down they would exhibit material rotten, rent, and rickety, unfit for the construction of a coal barge.

In your issue of 19th May last you published a letter signed "A Pilot" which animadverts on the cost, fittings, ballasting, and construction of these vessels, and states that an officer of the late Indian Navy superintended the building on the part of the Harbour and Pilotage Board for a consideration of £500.

No. 1 Pilot schooner being in Government dock undergoing repairs to the tune of Rs. 8,200, I paid her a visit yesterday, and a more unsatisfactory bottom I never saw on a vessel.

Scarcely a plank but is wrenched and rent; some showing unmistakeable signs of rot—one, I almost poked my umbrella through in the wake of a huge knot in course of decay. Daylight is visible through many of the rents, and one operation I was exceedingly amused at. Two carpenters were putting in the end of a new plank, and, for the purpose of fixing it temporarily, screwed an eyebolt in the plank above and the plank below. Through the eyes of these bolts another bolt was rove and a wedge applied to force the plank in, when lo! the lower eyebolt drew out as though it had been screwed into tinder. I ascertained that something like six hundred new bolts required renewing, the old ones having been galvanized away by the outer metalling, owing to defective doweling or filling up of the bolt holes outside.

These Pilot schooners are but a little over seven years old, having arrived in Bombay about September 1868. On arrival they were falling to pieces and had to be bolstered up at both ends. Shortly after, they were reballasted—then reballasted again, then it was ascertained that the metal was not high enough. This was reported, and after the worms had made considerable inroads, the schooners were docked, repaired, and coppered high enough (nothing like experiment)——and now? But why dilate further—specimens of the bolts and planking are on view in the Deputy Conservator's office and on the Dock side for the benefit of any of your readers from H. E. down; and if any of them are in want of a first class yacht at £40 odd a ton, let me commend them to Roydon and Sons of Liverpool, with an Indian Navy Officer to see justice done, and the late Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board to send their order through. Such of your readers, Mr. Editor, as may be interested in "those who go down to the sea in ships; who do busines in the great waters," will do well to visit the abortive monstrosity now in dock, formerly called and classed as a *sea-going* vessel, and say whether they do not sympathize with Mr. Plimsoll in his crusade against villainy either in builder, owner, or contractor. BUZ,

8th December.

THE PRESENT RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BOMBAY HINDOOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused the report, published in your issue of this day, of the proceedings of the meeting of Saturday last in the Lall Bagh near the Cowasjee Patel Tank with great interest.

But inasmuch as I find mention has been made of my name in connection therewith as "perhaps the representative of the doubters if there any really there," and I am made to state that I asked the Pandit, "What divinity there could be in fire which some Hindoos worship when *the fat of a cow* is thrown upon it," perhaps it may be well to inform you of, and to put correctly, what I did state to present its being misconstrued, and prevent any misapprehension from arising on the subject. It is but too true that I was, and am still, one of the doubters as you call them of what the Pundit Gutulaljee propagated on the occasion. Reading a passage which he said was from Chapter XIII. of Sanhita he tried to establish that Dayanand Swami was wrong in stating that the Vedas did not recognise idol-worship. He, Gutulaljee interpreted that passage thus:—"O Agni (i. e. fire) thou art a Being of a thousand *Pratimas*, and unto you I pray, &c." He argued from it that there was the reference to Pratimas, and the idols were therefore admittedly in existence. Further proceeding with his arguments on the same question, he spoke of Ishwar and Devtas, the latter whereof he said, were a part and parcel of Ishwar, i, e, the Almighty. And amongst other things, my questions to him were, 1st. What was there to limit the meaning of the word 'Pratimas' in that reference to idols or idol worship, since the word 'Pratima' literally meant a resemblance or an imitation of some tangible object or thing? Why can it not be said, O Agni (Fire), thou art the chief, the principal, as in thee will be found the resemblance of thousands of other *elements or objects* on the globe. The word 'Pratima' I said could as well be spoken of any other products of the earth, besides stone clay or metallic figures. If so, the passage quoted by him, did not conclusively show that the word 'Pratima' referred only to stone, clay or metallic figures, or to idols. In reply to it, the Pandit, after saying a good deal as to the *kesh* and other books of reference by the aid of which the sense in which the word 'Pratima' had been used was to be understood, stated that as it was used with reference to fire, it would not represent any other species of objects or things than that which may be of the same kind, and he added, as your reporter has justly remarked, "from his inner consciousness," that as fire had a form comprising all its members, similar to those of a human form, the word 'Pratima' necessarily referred to idols. He then talked of Agni having been engaged in a battle with the gods, &c., with which anecdote I do not wish to trouble you, but I leave it to stand for what it may be worth.

In answer to the next question as to whether there was any distinction or not when he spoke of Ishwar and the 'Devatas,' he admitted evidently the supremacy of Ishwar to that of the Devatas, which he said were the creation of Ishwar. If so, I was curious to ask him why then were the worshippers to neglect the all supreme Ishwar, and prefer the Devatas, but before I could finish my question, I apprehended an excited opposition from the orthodox body there present, and for fear of a disturbance I chose to leave the meeting.

As perhaps our Dayanand Swami or such of our Hindu friends as are learned in the Shastras might take up this subject, and give a satisfactory interpretation of the passages whereby Gutulaljee desired to impress his audience, you will do me the favour of giving a place to this in your early issue.—Yours &c.

Bombay, 7th December. J. GOPALL.

EUROPEAN OR NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS—WHICH?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Dan" that a European butcher would be the proper man for the appointment of Superintendent of Markets. But, do you know, Mr. Editor, I would not be surprised if I were to hear that that sly fox is himself a candidate for the post, and in commending upon the merits of European butchers generally, is putting in a spoke for himself. Well, I don't think anything the less him for that; and I should be glad if he is successful, for I shall then rest content in the assurance that the quality of the meat I eat is within the "ken" of a man possessing also a pretty fair share of natural intelligence, who sees that he must keep his hands from "Picking and Stealing," and not an ignorant

BUTCHER.

8th December, 1874.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the season is beginning, I see before me a vista of never-ending misery, in the shape of perpetual dyspepsia from the too frequent consumption of indigestible food, and, not unfrequently, inferior liquor.

Big dinners!—Why were you ever invented to cause this irritation of spirit? (stomach?) An invitation is tendered in the early morning by a peon to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. —— request the honour of Mr. and Mrs.——s' company at dinner" for that day three weeks. I submit it to my husband who says, "what a confounded bore!" "Then let us not go," I reply; "we can refuse." He rejoins, "we may as well go, we can't shut ourselves up."

On the day fixed, we arrive and find some we know and some we have never seen before, the latter evidently from the Mofussil, from the get-up of their wives, who look as if they had just emerged from a dhirzie's hands. Shoulders seriously *decollete*, no trimness of appearance or beautiful amalgamation of color, but a general "blowse" and a too vivid mixture of strong contrasts. The mofussilites eye me askant, and during the evening seem to be employed in some mysterious gymnastic exercise which I discover is a vain endeavour to pull up the shoulder piece of their dress by some peculiar manipulation of the fingers.

The dinner is of interminable length. I am seated next an old fogey. I suppose the host thought he was doing me high honour, but, whatever compliment may have been conferred on my partner, I fail to see it in my case, for the fogey never opens his lips, except to place therein some of the above mentioned indigestible matter.

The bill of fare is pretty much the same at most houses, beginning generally with that curiously nasty compound of fish concealed in a mass of frozen jelly which I always wonder is not mentioned in the *menu* as "jelly fish," the everlasting highly varnished cutlet, so on, down to the starvation allowance of turkey and ham. One always sees the faces around brighten up when the minute portions of the latter viands are handed about. I brighten too; having eaten very little of the previous part of the dinner, I could with much satisfaction, easily consume old fogey's allowance as well as that of the gentleman on my right. I look with envy at the two young men at either end of the table, who may talk or not talk, just as they wish, and who are not of sufficient importance to have "taken in" any one. I cast my eye on the clock—it wants a quarter to ten—a long delay before the ice-pudding makes its appearance. Luckily, in this country, the hostess is exempt from any feeling of uneasiness as to how her dinner may get on. No anxious whispering with the faithful family butler (assisted by the green grocer's young man from round the corner); no general flurry.

I had hoped for some relief from my old fogey, but unhappily the modern innovation of the gentlemen leaving with the ladies prevents that, and, even in the drawing room, he thinks it necessary to hover about me.

Music is got up, some inoffensive singing is gone through, one of the four ungraded young men is asked to sing—he stands up and sings forth, in a feeble baritone, "If doughty deeds my lady please." Frail, indeed, would be the fair one's hopes of support did she depend on the prowess of that young man.

At this stage of the proceedings, the eye of an anxious young mother is seen to be firmly fixed on the chief lady of the party, who seems immoveably rooted to her chair. This young parent knows that her first born—her baby boy—waiteth at home for her, and refuseth to be comforted, but stir she may not until this dignitary "clothed in a little brief authority" sees fit to retire. When this wished-for moment arrives, a general rush is made for the carriages, we escape among the crowd, and my husband exclaims during the drive home "Thank goodness that's over," and with his usual inconsistency, "I wish, my dear, you would not persuade me to go to any more of these dinner parties; why did you not try to make yourself agreeable to old General?——you know he could get me on." We arrive at home somewhere about midnight. "Soda pani boy!" So ends the big dinner, with so little result of pleasure either to hosts or guests, and with positive weariness to yours,

A WOULD-BE LOOKER ON.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDNUGGUR, 6TH DECEMBER.

A BUDGET OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT POOR SUNDAY.

SINCE last I wrote, nothing extraordinary has happened worth recording. Life has been going its usual dull round, full of placid monotony. But in a place like this the sabbath is a day of difficulty, and one is very much at a loss how to get through it. If you are one of the church-going lot—the station church has not much attraction to draw you there. The worthy gentleman from the Green Isles, in charge of it, has evidently exhausted his stock of discourses, for his hebdomadal exhortations though undoubtedly orthodox are *recherché* and unedifying; at least, I am heathen enough to think so. The music is indifferent since the departure from here of one of the assistant Collectors who was a trained and accomplished musician. Next to this a good way (don't think me profane) to get through one's Sunday is to go out for a day's shooting. But there is not a feather to fire a shot at within 12 miles of this charming station, and it is not always convenient to go out so far. So that you have to fall back upon novels or correspondence. But in these days there are but few novels written worth reading. Our station library is rich in a great store of the thrashiest description, being the works, fashionably three-volumed, of writers without a name and often without brains. If there is a decent book, there are fifty ready to devour it, so that it's long before one's turn comes. Being fastidious, rather, I have been without a novel for this month past, and, consequently, I am going to give you a small budget of such odds and ends as I have been able to get together.

THE DEATH OF THE RANEE OF SATTARA.

Here be some news at last. Mercury is become benevolent. Rajus Bai Maishaheb, late Ranee of Sattara, died this afternoon at the age of 60 or 65. Rajus Bai was the Ranee of the last but one Raja of Sattara. Since the death of her husband (who had been deposed *in full* by the British Government) and the extinction of the Sattara Raj, this lady had been a state pensioner. Once the mistress of untold wealth, she lived these many years on an allowance of Rs. 500 a month. It was only about two months ago she had, after much petitioning and delay, got this pension increased to Rs. 700. This increase she lived but a month to enjoy. For the last six years or so she has lived in Nuggur in a quiet unobstrusive way, much liked and respected by all who knew her. She died of fever, evidently through incompetent medical treatment. She had been ill only a few days and had a native Hakim (?) to attend her. Though advised by many to take proper-medical advice, I am told, she feared to employ an European doctor for the ridiculous reason that an English or Government doctor would "polish her off" for the sake of the pension Government had to pay her! Can an absurd credulity go any further! However, the poor lady has paid the penalty of it in death. The Ranee leaves behind her an old mother aged eighty-four (for the protection of whose old age, it is to be hoped, the Government will make due provision) and an adopted son named Shahajee, besides many dependents who lived on her bounty, to mourn her loss.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

You will be disappointed to learn, as I am pleased to chronicle, that the order for the Head quarters of the "Queen's Royals" being transferred to Bombay, has been countermanded. For the present they continue in Nuggur. I can't say to whom Nuggur is indebted for so benign a proceeding. For the Head Quarters remaining the splendid band, (for which you well may envy us) belonging thereto also remains. For those who really care for good music, this band is not only a great pleasure, but a solace in this out-of-the-way station. Friday evenings I look forward to, throughout the week,—and am as pleased with the music "as one that findeth great spoils"—and yet it is astonishing to see people—the elect and the *élite* of this station—who affect the most exalted pretentions to being musical, come in to this band stand for the national anthem, and then, too, not to enjoy the music but to giggle and chatter, as if to giggle and chatter were the business of their life!

Another company of the 2nd Queen's are shortly expected in Nuggur. They are on the march hereward from Asseerghur. This will make the place a little livelier.

SACERDOTALISM IN NUGGUR.

You would scarcely believe it, but so it is, there is quite an excitement in our ordinarily dead-and-dug-up-again circle here. The young clergyman who recently arrived here and is in charge of the English Mission is declared not to be orthodox, and the ways and means adopted and pursued by him for the spiritual welfare of his converted coloured brethren are considered not to be in accordance with the articles and ordinances of the English Church as expounded by the Reverend the Chaplain of this station. So the poor man is much sat upon, because, forsooth, he has hung up a few biblical pictures in his house, and put out an ivory crucifix and a bronze figure of the "Immaculate Conception" two inches and a half long for the more speedy edification of his unlettered flock! Another head of grave offence is, that this gentleman was, much to the scandal of all true believers, (in whom this station eminently abounds), seen by a neighbouring busybody, conversing with the roman catholic priest! Lastly, (*horresco referrens!*) this young missionary though told and advised by the religious powers, (there being more than the chaplain) in solemn conclave here assembled, to marry a school mistress, has actually declined to do so! The last thing I have heard of this controversy (which is sufficiently enlivening for those concerned in these matters) is, that the chaplain has made a report to the archdeacon and his much effending (?) adversary has sent in his resignation. *Sub judice lis est.* The result is, I believe, waited by some with anxiety; by others (who are not strung up to a high pitch of religious fervour) with a lively anticipation of more fun. I suspect it will be the borning once more of the "*ridiculus mus.*"

I had to say a deal about the weather, but it can wait for a 'more convenient Season.' The length of this letter is profanity enough for one Sabbath. *Vale!*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF A BATCH OF HORSES.—Sixty-four horses, from Kurrachee, were landed on Monday at the Carnac Bunder and conveyed to the stables at Bhendy Bazaar and Byculla.

REMANDED.—The case of James Simpson, who was an inmate of the Workhouse, and who, after he had left it, had ever since been drunk, was remanded, as the prisoner was sick and in hospital.

H. E THE GOVERNOR AT THE SECRETARIAT.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, drove, yesterday forenoon, to the Secretariat, and remained in the new library for upwards of three hours.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.—A Hindu lad named Shumbu, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having stolen a silver chain, valued at Rs. 35, from the person of a child, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONSES.—Mr. Superintendent Smith appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained summonses against two ghorawallahs, charging them with leaving their masters' horses and vehicles at the Esplanade Band Stand, on Saturday night.

SHOULDERING ARMS.—A Goanese veteran was seen, on Monday last, on the Apollo Bunder, carrying an old Musket. He was immediately taken charge of, musket and all, by the Water Police, and marched off to the Mazagon Police Station. The Police have become unusually watchful and energetic since the recent riots!

HOUSE-BREAK AND THEFT.—A report was made to the Police, on Monday last, that the house of the Revd. Mr. Bowen was opened by false keys, during this gentleman's absence, and the following articles stolen, viz, an eight day clock, and several articles of wearing apparel. The value of the articles has not been estimated owing to Mr. Bowen's absence from Bombay.

REMOVAL OF THE REVD. C. GILDER.—His Lordship the Bishop has, for reasons not known, removed the Revd. Charles Gilder from Sonapore to Camateepoore. We hear that Mr. Gilder's removal has caused some dissatisfaction, and that it is the intention not only of his parishioners, but also of his friends, to memorialize the S. P. G. Committee, and protest against such an unexpected removal of their Pastor.

DESERTION AFTER PREVIOUS PUNISHMENT.—Two seamen, in this case, pleaded guilty to a charge of having deserted their vessel. The captain stated that, four weeks ago, the same prisoners were brought up on a similar charge and were sentenced by His Worship (the Senior Magistrate) to 14 days' imprisonment. On being released they returned to the vessel for a little while and deserted again on Monday night. The prisoners were sentenced to four weeks' hard labour each in the house of correction.

ASSAULTING THEIR CHIEF OFFICER.—In this case two seamen were charged with having assaulted the chief officer of their vessel—the Queen of Ceylon. Both the prisoners denied the charge. From the evidence given by the chief officer it appeared that the prisoners (Pook and Goods) had been guilty of gross insubordination and had struck him when remonstrated with. The chief officer had, accordingly, no other alternative but to raise the Police flag, and soon after the prisoners were arrested by the Police officer who came on board. Both the prisoners wished to call witnesses on their behalf, and His Worship (the Senior Magistrate) adjourned the case until these two witnesses were brought up.

A DESERTER.—An able bodied seaman of the *Chillianwallah* was charged before Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, with having deserted the vessel. The Captain of the ship stated, in evidence, that the accused deserted sometime during Monday night, and that yesterday morning he reported the matter. The prisoner on being asked whether he would go back to the vessel replied that he had no wish to do so. He wished, he said, to obtain his discharge, for he was afraid that if he was sent on board again, he would be tempted to commit himself. His Worship remarked that he (the prisoner) had signed the articles and was, therefore, obliged to work in the vessel until the expiration of his term. An order was accordingly made out that the prisoner should return to duty on board his vessel.

THEFT OF A COPPER VESSEL.—A native was charged before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with theft of a copper vessel from the house of a brahmin. The prisoner, on being asked whether he admitted or denied the charge, stated that the vessel had been given to him by the complainant's servant. The complainant stated that, when he missed the vessel, he asked his servant about it, but the latter said that he knew nothing of it. Subsequently the servant said that he would make it good, and, leaving 3 rupees and some articles with the complainant (his master) went away. The servant, on being called, stated that when the vessel was missed his master asked him about it, but that he did not know what had become of it. He mortgaged some clothes and gave the complainant Rs. 3 to be kept, until he should make good the value of the vessel. He went to the Police Station, and there saw the prisoner in custody and the vessel also. He had no knowledge of the prisoner before that. Police peon, No. 770, stated that he saw the prisoner on Monday morning with the vessel, and on his questioning him the latter gave very contradictory statements to account for his possession of it, and all these statements he found to be false. He, therefore, took him into custody. The prisoner's defence was that the vessel was given to him by the complainant's servant. His Worship, however, found him guilty, and sentenced him to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, MAZAGON.—The annual entertainment at St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon, and the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of this institution, took place on Monday evening. Both teachers and pupils are to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment, and we feel sure that all those who were present felt a pleasing interest in the proceedings of the evening. There is much truth in the maxim that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy;" and it cannot be denied that such entertainments—as that of Monday—are a very healthy exercise of the mind, and tend as much to expand the youthful intellect as the study of books. The attendance on Monday evening was very good; the hall was crowded, and too much so, for the heat was painfully oppressive. Add to this the discomfort arising from certain persons insisting upon standing up during the proceedings. The vocal and instrumental music was very good; the part singing in the Choruses, being harmonious and precise. We would mention, too, that the stage was neatly and tastefully got up, and the decorations altogether were chaste and pretty. "The feast interrupted," a Play in two Acts, was very creditably gone through; the boys, who took part in the acting, evincing great confidence in the execution of their *role*; the costumes also were pretty and appropriate. It is unnecessary for us to give a detailed description of the play, but we may remark, generally, that all went off without a single hitch, and those present must have returned home well pleased with the entertainment. The proceedings closed with the distribution of prizes.

THE RECENT ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, in the First Judge's Court before Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Mr. Winter (of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors) appeared and applied for a rule *nisi* for a new trial in the case of Purtab Dajee v. Mr. Tyrrel Leith's peon *versus* the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. Mr. Winter stated that the grounds of his application were:—Firstly, that the verdict of the Third Judge (Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee) was against the weight of evidence; secondly, that the damages, viz., Rs. 200 awarded to plaintiff were excessive; thirdly, that the Third Judge should have held that the plaintiff had so contributed to the wrong, if any, by his own negligence, as to prevent him from recovering anything.

The Court granted the application.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE TWENTY-SIX BROKERS.

THE case in which twenty-six brokers were charged under sections 268 and 290 of Act 45 of 1860, as reported in our issue of Monday last, came on for hearing before the Senior Magistrate yesterday. On the case being called on, Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors) who appeared for one of the prisoners, Soorajchund Manaklal, addressed the Court on behalf of his client. Mr. Jefferson asked that his client's name should be struck off the list of prisoners, and the charge against him be withdrawn, as he was arrested without any reasonable cause or any cause whatever. His client was a respectable man, a wealthy pearl merchant, who had been to Treacher's shop a few minutes before to purchase a bottle of Sarsaparilla. On coming out of the shop he accidently got mixed up in the crowd, and the Police, on seeing him, arrested him. Mr. Jefferson stated that his client had been to his office only a little while previous to transact some legal business, and he trusted that the statements he had made, to substantiate which he could produce sufficient evidence, would prove enough to warrant the charge against his client being withdrawn. Mr. Inspector Burns, on being placed in the witness box, stated that he had issued an injunction warning people not to assemble together as they had done. He had warned them a month back, and had recently sent sepoys to warn them that they would be taken into custody if they disobeyed the injunction. No written notice had been issued. His Worship here observed that it would be enough, in his opinion, if the parties were cautioned and warned that, if they appeared before him again on a similar charge, they would be punished.

The prisoners then pleaded "not guilty." His Worship,—"Tell them that if they plead guilty I shall be inclined to discharge them with a caution.

The prisoners, on this, pleaded guilty. His Worship addressing the prisoners observed, that it was no doubt a very great nuisance their meeting together and obstructing the road. They thus not only prevented carriages from passing by, but the noise they made must be a nuisance and disturbance to the merchants and bankers close by. They ought to hire a place in which to transact their business. His Worship wished them clearly to understand that, if they were ever brought before him again, he had the power to fine them each Rs. 200. And if the charge were proved against them he would fine them heavily. He now cautioned and discharged them.

Mr. Jefferson here observed that his client did not plead 'guilty' as the others had

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

NO. XVI. MR. GRANT DUFF.

SEVENTEEN years ago a young gentleman who was said to be capable of great things and who had just been returned for a Scotch constituency delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons. The subject was a certain point on Eastern policy relative to the Danubian Provinces. The speech was generally considered excellent. It was indeed faultless from beginning to end. Yet it did not provoke a single cheer in the course of its delivering, and only once elicited a 'Hear, hear.' Honourable gentlemen who asked their friends what they thought of the Parliamentary debutant and his first essay unvaryingly replied that he (the debutant in question) was a monstrous clever fellow, and that it was a devilish sensible speech. At that time, in the year of grace 1857, Lord Palmerston was Premier, and that jauntily-astute judge of men and manners, when interrogated as to his opinion of the newly-returned member for the Elgin district, tersely responded, 'He will never commit a blunder and never achieve a success.' The political sapiraut on whom this judgment was passed was Mr. Grant Duff, and the lapse of years has but confirmed the accurate insight of the estimate. Mr. Grant Duff during his political career has committed no very egregious errors and scored no remarkable triumphs. At the age of forty-five he is exactly what he was at the age of twenty-seven. Like Mr. Winkle's horse he is always going to go, but he never fairly starts. He occupies nearly the same place in contemporary politics that, according to Bacon, final causes do in philosophy—*steriles, nihil pariunt*. There is no period at which Mr. Grant Duff has not been on the verge of accomplishing some great thing; but as yet he has never advanced beyond the embryo stage. His reputation for industry and talent secured him the Under-Secretaryship of State for India. Previously he had written a volume of political studies; they were really very clever, and would have done extraordinary credit to an evening pupil at the Birkbeck Institute. Mr. Grant Duff was not exactly a failure in the late Administration. His Indian budgets, which no one heard, were pronounced excellent; and as no human being ever read the report of a speech of Mr. Grant Duff on the financial position of our Asiatic empire every one readily indorsed the flattering estimate. If we had at our immediate disposal the means of making a calculation, it would probably be found that Mr. Grant Duff had spoken more frequently, at greater length, and had been listened to by a smaller Parliamentary audience, than any other member of the House of Commons. It is not exactly that he is a bore—he is a philosopher; and the House of Commons is not well disposed to erudite gentlemen who will never descend from their philosophic pedestal.

Some years ago at Oxford it used to be remarked that there were two unkind things which one might say about an undergraduate—the first that he was a Scotchman, the second that he was a Balliol man. Intellectually Mr. Grant Duff has not failed to display throughout his public life the least lovable characteristics of his nationality, and the least agreeable qualities associated with his college. The most learned and highly 'collated' of Oxford societies is the one most addicted to social flunkeyism. At Balliol Mr. Grant Duff received much attention in deference to his position, for he was one of the very few Scotchmen matriculating at that college who can claim by the most liberal figure of speech to be considered gentlemen. Unfortunately the future Under-Secretary of State for India mistook the nature of this very reasonable homage; he deluded himself with the idea that he was the recipient of a purely intellectual tribute. His contemporaries were at no pains to dissipate the notion, and the consequence was that Mr. Grant Duff commenced life with an absurdly exaggerated impression of his mental calibre. If his conceit had not been altogether inordinate, he would have been induced to take a more modest measure of his capacities by the result of his examination for his degree. After much study and all the encouragement that a servile adulation can generate, he took what was considered at the time 'a very poor second' *in Litteris Humaniorius*. He was consoled by the protestations of his tutors and his friends that he had been hardly hindled by the examiners, that he was incomparably the best man of his year, and that he would do well to give proof of his superiority by standing for a fellowship. But whether it was pique or a secret distrust of his powers, Mr. Grant Duff declined the honourable competition. He proceeded to adopt the course most congenial to vanity and disappointment. He determined to 'improve himself.' His Oxford career he discovered was a loss of time, and the University of London was the real academy of the future. Both here and at the Inner Temple, where he gained the law studentship, offered for competition by the Inns of Court in 1859, he grasped the recognition for which he was athirst. He had thus acquired the .ery half-mark of 'superiority,' and as a superior person he launched his dignified bark on the troubled waters of public and political life.

Up to the present time, Mr. Grant Duff has consistently displayed as a Member of Parliament and a Minister of State all the pedantry of Balliol and all the priggishness of Stinkomalee. He has posed as the model boy of the 'rising generation of statesmen.' He has lost no single opportunity of illustrating his belief that so long as a politician knows a good deal of his subject it is quite unnecessary that he should know anything of human nature. He has lived in the world, yet he has learnt nothing of the world. He has forgotten no old fact, he has gathered no new experience. He might have sat for the original of Mr. Anthony Trollope's stock political character, Mr. Plantagenet Palliser. His nature is the quintessence of Parliamentary red-tapeism. He would make a satisfactory breakfast off green tea and Hansard, and desire nothing more for dinner than a glass of iced water, a rusk, and a blue-book. Mr. Grant Duff has probably never influenced a human being in his life. He has been above that kind of thing. He has made it his mission not to appeal to sentiments but to expound ideas. He had no sooner entered the House of Commons than he took his status as a species of Parliamentary pupil-teacher. It was necessary for him to learn something of the forms of business in our popular representative assemblage, and in consideration of this he placed at its disposal the manifold treasure and the miscellaneous resources of his gifted nature and his capacious memory. But the House of Commons has declined to profit by these advantages. When Mr. Grant Duff rises it is the signal for honourable members to depart. His oratorical manner is the poorest conceivable. His voice is not indistinct, but it is thin. He is aware of the fact of which many honourable gentlemen seem ignorant, that if they want their remarks to reach the reporters in the gallery above they must not fix their gaze upon the floor, and must literally speak over the heads of their audience. Mr. Grant Duff address-es himself first to the stenographers of the daily press, and next to the House of Commons. His prelections—they are not speeches—are compact of valuable statistics and profound doctrines. Given Mr. Grant Duff's premisses, and logical conviction may be inavoidable. But intellectual conviction and not rhetorical suasion is the key note of all he says.

In other words Mr. Grant Duff regards politics, not as the science of probabilities, but of certainties. He brings to bear upon them a scholastic intellect and a sterile imagination. All that sheer mental labour could accomplish has been accomplished by Mr. Grant Duff. If statesmanship were merely a series of mathematical exercitations, then Mr. Grant Duff would be a great statesman. He is not a great statesman because he is so totally impotent to divest himself of his superiority. He regards Liberal and Conservative as the two terms in the equation of power, and if the secret of practical success could be solved by adopting any definite recipe, Mr. Grant Duff would have succeeded many years ago. To assert oneself as a political power, it is first necessary to know something of the peculiarities of one's material. Mr. Grant Duff has always been a person of an inquiring turn of mind. He asks, like Miss Darlie in *David Copperfield*, merely because he wants to know. Mr. Grant Duff has already travelled a good deal. He is now about to go farther afield. He admits that his ideas, and consequently his policy, have been hitherto characterised by grave ignorance of all such matters. He is anxious to improve himself, and he has set off at once on the modest expedition. Civilisation welcomes with ecstasy the sequel of the effort. Mr. Grant Duff may perhaps return with an amount of special knowledge which may make him a Solon in practice as well as in theory. However this may be, it is difficult to believe that he will not succeed in rubbing off some of his philosophic angles, which is, after all, the first step towards success.—*World*.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.—Canadians stand up manfully in defence of their climate. The *Toronto Globe* republishes from *The Times* what it allows to be "a very fair article" relating to Canada, but complains that mention is made of disadvantages of climate. The *Globe* wishes the writer of that article would spend a twelvemonth in Canada—he would be delighted with the scenery and atmosphere of our Canadian summer, and when winter came he would be astonished at the sense of pleasure he felt as he walked out in a snowstorm—terrible words only to the uninitiated—or cleft his way through the bracing air of a clear frosty day." The statistics of the temperature supplied to *The Times* by Mr. Bell are not disputed, but then "Mr. Bell says not a single word about the nature of our climate, the dryness of the atmosphere, and the well-known fact that the mere range of temperature marked on the thermometer can give people in the old country no means whatever of judging what that climate really is. In Britain every one knows that it is a very rare occurrence for the mercury to fall to zero of Fahrenheit, and when it does so it indicates a severity of cold much greater than what is known in Canada with the thermometer at 25 or 30 degs below zero. What is true of the cold is almost equally so of the heat. The damp atmosphere of Britain is such as will chill a Canadian to the bone when, according to the mercury, he ought to be very comfortable. There are tens of thousands in this country who can testify that they have suffered more from cold in any part of Scotland and in many parts of England than ever they did on this side the Atlantic. Mr. Bell never lets his British readers understand what is yet a fact, that our very high or very low temperatures never continue for more than two or three days at a time, and, perhaps, occur not above once or twice in the course of a season. Let us see what facts say to the healthiness of this terrible climate, which we are assured only the most robust can stand. In the census of the Dominion, taken in 1871, we have the population arranged according to their ages. This embraces the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia with a population of 2456003. Well, how do we find that these inhabitants stood the climate? In this way. There were 141 upwards of 100 years of age; 1,389 under 100 and above 90; 13153 under 90 and above 80; 51432 under 80 and above 70; 112783 under 70 and above 60; 181613 under 60 and above 50. We need not go lower, but will England or any other country give a better account than this Canada of ours, which according to Mr. Bell 'catch up its people' leaving we suppose only the 'fittest?' At the same time during the previous year there had only been 47314 deaths, while the births amounted to 117561. So far from only the very strongest constitutions being able to stand the Canadian climate the death-rate and birth-rate show that either constitutions not the strongest do stand it, or that all the constitutions in the country are strong.

ILL-TREATMENT OF LASCARS.

At the Thames Police-court, Horatio Walter, formerly captain of the Emily Augusta, lying in the Millwall Dock, was again brought up on remand, before Mr. Lushington, charged with causing the death of three Asiatic seamen, named Abdulla, Callo, and Ali. Mr. Poland, barrister, instructed by Mr. Pollard, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Straight, barrister, instructed by Mr. Pelham, appeared for the defendant. Robert Schmidt, the first mate, who was formerly charged with the captain, was now called on behalf of the prosecution. He said that the captain engaged him on March 4 last at Calcutta. The crew consisted principally of Lascars. Abdulla's death occurred on June 5. When he came on board there was nothing the matter with him. He was put to the wheel to steer shortly after leaving Akyab. He was not a good hand at the wheel, but he could manage it. Witness had seen the defendant strike Abdulla with a piece of leather, rope's-end him, and strike him with a belaying-pin. The defendant began to strike him about six weeks after they sailed, and five days after he was put to the wheel. He struck him every day on the head and back. Witness recollected the day Abdulla died; he was in the forecastle, and seemed to be delirious. The defendant asked where he was, and the witness told him. He requested witness to get him out and send him to the wheel. Witness went to the forecastle and told him to come out, but he could not get him out. The defendant caught hold of him and threw him outside the forecastle hatch. Abdulla fell down, and the defendant got a belaying-pin, and struck him two or three times on the back. Abdulla got up and walked aft. He appeared like a drunken man, and the defendant followed him. The next morning the defendant again asked where Abdulla was. Witness told him he was in the forecastle. The defendant told him to get him out. Witness tried to do so, but the deceased said he could not come. The defendant got him out, and he went towards a mat and sat down. Witness afterwards saw him tied to the windlass, and two persons were throwing salt water over him. The defendant was present, and told witness to untie him and cast him adrift. As witness untied him, he fell down on deck. Witness left him there and walked away. An hour-and-a-half after that witness heard he was dead. When Abdulla was untied, his head was hanging down, and witness thought he was senseless. Witness went and looked at the body, which was lying at the end of a spar. He took him into the cabin and rubbed him down to see if there was any life in him; but he was dead. The defendant told him to take the body on deck, and when this was done called some men to look at him. The body presented a shocking appearance. It was sown up in canvas and buried at sea. When struck on the head with the belaying-pin, Abdulla bled. Two or three weeks before Abdulla died, witness saw the defendant strike him. The latter used the leather every day. The arm of the deceased was swollen, and he could not use it. The next case was then entered into. The witness said that Callo died on Aug. 29. He had seen the defendant hit Callo with his fist, kick him, and knock his head against the house aft. He also saw the defendant kick him in the back and head. The deceased was beaten about once a day. Shortly before his death Callo was cleaning some lamps on the port side of the main hatch on deck. The defendant came up, and struck him with his fist on the head, and kicked him about the legs. His head, face, and throat, even to his chin, were very much swollen. One day the defendant asked witness where Callo was. Witness said he was in the forecastle. The defendant told him to get him out. Witness spoke to Callo, but he could not go out. The defendant caught hold of him, and pulled him outside the door. The man looked very bad. His eyes were nearly closed and his face was swollen. The defendant told him to give him the capstan bar and make him walk up and down the other side of the house. The bar was 5ft. in length and 3in. by 3in., and 15lb. in weight. Witness got the bar, and gave it to Callo. This was on the weather side. The defendant was there. Callo walked along with it as well as he could. He could not walk straight with it, and kept stumbling from one side to the other. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. As witness walked away, he heard some one fall down and the defendant say, "Get up." Afterwards there was another fall. The defendant called him, and said, "That man won't get up." Callo was lying on the deck of the house. Witness got him as far as the corner of the house. The defendant told Borough Tindal to let him go, as he was able to walk by himself. As soon as Callo was released, he fell down. Witness picked him up and set him against the main hatch. His face and neck were much swollen, and he could not get his breath. The defendant went aft and got a bottle, a spoon, and a jugful of fresh water. He gave Callo some medicine from the bottle, but it would not go down, and half-a-minute after the man died. The defendant said "he could not help it; if they wanted to die, they must die." Two hours afterwards Callo was stretched on the starboard side of the deck and his hair cut short. His shoulders were swollen and the top of his head was quite soft. When he joined the ship Callo was well and hearty. Ali appeared to be well enough when witness first saw him at Akyab. Witness had often seen the defendant hit him with a belaying-pin and rope's-end him. He hit him with a belaying-pin on the head two or three times pretty severely. The defendant first struck Fogi Ali two months after they left Akyab. In cross-examination by Mr. Straight, the witness said he made his statement to the Treasury about ten days ago. No one suggested that he should do so. The defendant complained of the men not being sailors. The Serang was responsible for shipping the crew, and generally got them altogether, and was supposed to get only those who were acquainted with the sea. A good many of them knew nothing about seamanship. It was an unusually long voyage owing to many calms and light winds. From the Line to the Cape the weather was squally and wet. There was only one man really fit to take the wheel. Abdulla steered badly at the beginning, but got a little better. The defendant said it was essential that the place should be kept clean on account of the Lascars being a very dirty class. Witness had to put Borough Tindal in irons for striking the Serang. The defendant told him to give the capstan bar to Callo and to keep him moving about. Mr. Poland said the three cases were clear, and he did not propose to enter into the minor cases. He asked the magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial on three charges of murder. Mr. Straight said there was no evidence of killing with malice aforethought. Mr. Lushington said there was evidence of a long course of violence, and by that violence the death was caused or accelerated. It appeared in the evidence that the men were dirty and incompetent, but the violence was so disproportionate to any fault they might have committed, the punishment was inflicted with such recklessness of probable consequences, that he was justified in sending the defendant for trial for wilful murder. The defendant said he was not guilty, and would reserve his defence. By permission of the magistrate the charge against Schmidt was withdrawn, and he was bound over to appear as a witness for the Crown, and the depositions having been read over, Walters was committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of Abdulla and Callo.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM.—Luncheon over, the royal party set out with their escort on a tour of inspection over one or two of the manufactories which form the distinctive sights of the town. They visited the electro-plate works of Messrs. Elkington, the pen-making works of Messrs. Gillott, and the coinage works of Heaton & Son. They were, at any rate, supposed to see over those great establishments, though to have formed a fair idea of any one of them would have taken more time than their Royal Highnesses were enabled to devote to the entire borough. To "do" Messrs. Elkington's establishment in even a couple of hours one must have a more wonderful rapidity of artistic vision than even the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy, who are supposed to take in all the merits of a work in a space of time variously estimated at from three seconds to three seconds and a fifteenth. On entering the building the royal party were met by the principals of the firm, and were conducted by a hall and staircase which, considering the pretty well known character of their permanent decorations, may fairly be called famous, to the showrooms filled with every kind of art work—from the moderate to the most costly—in electro plate and Silver. First to engage the attention of the illustrious visitors was the Shah's vase, an exquisite specimen of silver and steel *repoussee*, damascened in gold, which was one of the notable features in the Vienna Exhibition, and with which the Prince from his professional examination evidently pleased to renew acquaintance. It is the *chef d' œuvre* of that eminent artist, M. Morel Ladeuil, who had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. Near this was the magnificent silver centrepiece manufactured by the firm for presentation to Baron Albert Grant, by the Conservatives of Kidderminster. There was also shown, elegantly arranged on a central table, a superb dinner service of gold plate, just completed for the Nizam of the Deccan, which is of such exceptional splendour as must certainly dazzle the eyes even of an Eastern Potentate. From here the visitors passed into the workrooms. In a studio—half sculptors, half designers—amidst models of the typical forms of beauty in ancient and modern art, were found a large staff of gentlemen whose ideas may be said to set the whole establishment in motion, under the generalship of the Artist in chief M. Willms. All the rest that was seen, though it was infinitely more complex could only be considered an extension into details of this one really impressive scene. Beyond this the royal visitors were shown a variety of processes of art manufacture hardly to be enumerated here. They might have learned—if it was possible to remember it, where so much was to be remembered—the difference between the Japanese enamelling lately introduced by the Messrs. Elkington and the French method. They were shown the manufacture of a teapot from the first stage of rough fashioning that it were flattery to call a shape, to the last of graceful lines and bold enhancements in *repoussee* work or fanciful surface ornamentation with the graver. The familiar dish cover of private life was stamped out of a flat plate of metal in a few great blows, and the spoons and forks, on which we depend through life, were caught in the middle of their Electro-Silver bath. The intermediate stages led them to the electro-plating room, where the shapes are placed in solutions of silver or of pure gold to receive the coating of the precious metals; to the electrotyping-house, where there is a force of electricity sufficient to strike ten thousand men dead at one shock, if so many could be induced to grasp hands and to place two of their number in communication with the instrument; and to the stamping-house, where a press, built on the same principle as the Nasmyth hammer, strikes dish covers out of dies, many of which must be larger than the largest projectiles known to modern artillery men. To attempt to describe one tithe of what was brought under the notice of the Prince and Princess is impossible; and it would be difficult to do full justice to the consideration which was shown by the firm, for the comfort of all their visitors. No labour seemed to have been spared. The works were decorated within as well as without; crimson carpet was laid throughout the yards and passages, and three temporary bridges had been constructed solely to facilitate communication between one part of the extensive establishment and the other. Through out their promenade in this little world of manufacture, their Royal Highnesses appeared to take the deepest interest in the various departments. We have not space to go further into details, but we cannot close without mentioning that while in the electro-depositing department the Princess herself gilded a handsome and valuable vase, which, when it is finished, will be forwarded to her as a memento of H.R.H.'s visit to the Midland metropolis. On returning to the show room, a handsome basket of natural flowers, coated with silver and gold, was presented to the Princess by Miss Elkington, and in reply Her Royal Highness said she was very much pleased with her visit to the works, and the basket of flowers she would always look upon as a souvenir of her visit. The names written in the visitors' book were "Albert Edward," "Alexandra," "Aylesford," "Edith Aylesford," "Louise Manchester," "Adelaide Westmorland," "Prince Dolgorouki" and "Arthur Ellis."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE latest advices from the seat of war in Spain state that serious fighting is going on in the neighbourhood of Irun, and the Carlists appear to be hardly pressed. It was reported the other day that the siege of Irun had been raised, and that Don Carlos had crossed the French frontier to Hendaye. Both these statements have been contradicted, and with respect to the latter a Paris telegram of Wednesday night says:—On Monday last the Spanish Embassy in Paris informed the French Government that Don Carlos was at Hendaye, and even mentioned the house in which he was staying. The French Government at once ordered all the necessary inquiries to be made to ascertain whether the information was correct and instructed the authorities to take the measures required under the circumstances. Every search was made, but notwithstanding every precaution the authorities were unable to ascertain that Don Carlos was to be found at the place mentioned. This result was officially reported to the Spanish Embassy." A *Times* telegram from Hendaye, says:—"An encounter occurred on Tuesday between the Carlists and Republicans on the hills between Irun and San Sebastian. Another encounter is reported to-day (Wednesday). It results ed in the defeat of the Carlists. Loma, Laserna, Morionos, and Blanco press upon them on all sides. The bombardment has entirely ceased, and the Irun garrison sallied forth destroying and burning houses and farms belonging to the Carlists or which had sheltered them." The havoc was immense and all the country is in flames. The Republican troops, other telegrams state, disembarked at San Sebastian, and they are endeavouring to cut off the Carlists from their base of operations in order to compel them to take refuge in France, or lay down their arms. General Moriones is at the same time making an effort to revictual Pamplona.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, November 13.

THE POPE ON MR. GLADSTONE.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome telegraphs the following report of a speech addressed by the Pope on Tuesday morning to some English Catholics who waited upon him:—

"A former Minister of your country, whom I had believed rather moderate, and who, to say the truth, had never while in office manifested arrogance or violence towards the Catholic Church, intoxicated by the proceedings of another Minister in another State, has suddenly come forward, like a viper, assailing this barque of St. Peter. I have not read the book, and I have no great desire to read blasphemies, but from what I understand, the Minister whom they call Liberal flatters the Catholics of that nation and leads them to believe that I wish those subjects to become disloyal to their country. Puzzled at beholding the vast progress made by that nation in the path of the true faith, the fallen Minister hopes to arrest the luminous triumph of the Church, by interpreting after his own fashion, the will of this poor Vicar of Christ, a great King (Charlemagne) said that even should the Church impose heavy burdens on the conscience of the population, the Catholics should bear them from their interest in the communion of the Church; but our dogmas, far from being burdens, are light. Those who will walk astray are not Catholics, they are worse than infidels and Protestants, because calling themselves Catholics, they daily rebel against God and the laws of the Church."

A CHINESE MISSIONARY IN AMERICA.

THE *New York Times* says:—"We have long foreseen the possibility of a missionary to our country from the heathen, and one has at last arrived in the person of Wong Chin Foo. Alas, yes! Bitter and humiliating as is the truth, he is a Chinaman—nay, more, a political refugee. He has recently arrived in Boston, and at once begun his labours among the sceptical people of that modern Athens. Consternation fell upon the audience when Wong Chin Foo lifted up his voice in the Parker Memorial Hall; for here was an audacious heathen from the extremest East who had not come to sit at the feet of the wise men of America, but essayed to teach them a lesson. In this uncompromising political refugee was none of the bland and deferential submission of the low class Chinaman. No hint that America is to lead the word, or that she will startle China from the inactivity in which she has lain so long, passed his Oriental lips. No compliments to the society of the young and energetic continent on which he had so newly set his foot came from his oracular mouth. Paralyzed by his boldness, and shocked by his irreverence, they listened mutely to this child of the centuries, this apostle of fixedness, who, with delicate irony masked under velvet words, scoffed at the progress made by the sons of the Pilgrims, and laughed their missionaries to scorn. Many things which were especially daring said Wong Chin Foo to the affrighted Bostonians. He held up before their started eyes a panorama of the doctrines of Confucius, and with pride alluded to the fact that a stern observance of the five cardinal principles of that revered Celestial—viz., gravity, propriety, sincerity, virtue and filial love—had allowed the Chinese 'to maintain themselves as they had for two thousand years.' Nothing that Wong Chin Foo said, write the reporters, 'indicated any devistion on his part from Chinese ideas, or any desire to propitiate his hearers by yielding to their beliefs or consulting upon their prejudices.' Evidently not; for this unique aristocrat defended to the uttermost the custom of placing idols in temples, and declared to the Boston audience. 'We worship God ten times nicer and quicker in this way than you can in your way.' He vaunted Chinese society as vastly more sincere, ingenuous, and cultured than that of the United States and Europe. With a fine enthusiasm he described the Arcadian simplicity and kindliness of the Chinese country folk, among whom, 'the cruelty, the barbarity, and the speediness of European and American land not practiced, and with pride declared that in an Empire where four hundred and fifty millions of people were crowded together there were not so many murders annually as in our sparsely settled country, containing forty millions. Finally, Wong Chin Foo extolled the retiring and modest disposition of the Chinese, and added that he was modest himself until he became infected 'with civilization.' Though fatigued by the storm of politics in his native land, this Oriental refugee seems to have retained an unwavering love for and belief in the religion and society of the country of the Celestials and he has begun on active missionary work here. He mourns over our incompleteness, our lack of repose and gravity, our profuse expenditure, our business greed, and over the utter want of filial reverence. Nothing he thinks can drift us from our degradation but the religion of Confucius, which raised China from a low and disturbed condition and gave her so many centuries of brilliant peace. Wong Chin Foo earnest ly expresses the hope that followers of the Chinese philosopher may at once spring up here; and his audacity may yet result in a 'Confucius' class, into whose ranks young Boston may flock to listen to the teachings of the exiled aristocrat."

RATAPLAN.—This grand old horse was shot at Tickbill Paddocks on the 17th ult. Rataplan was probably the greatest weight-carrying horse that ever trod the turf, at least in recent times, and countless are the tales that are told of how he took the bit in his mouth and breasted this hill and that, as if he dearly loved a welter. The Baron—Pocahontas, Rataplan was born to stay under any impost, and that his turf career proved he did. He made his debut in the Woodcote in Mr Theilhason's colours, when Orestes (the winner) Dagobert, and Speed the Plough were his companions. Mr. Howard bought him after his last race as a two-year-old, and in the Lock and Orange he was the fourth to West Australian for the Derby, and third in the St. Leger, between which he succeeded in carrying off the Gold Vase at Ascot. His splendid performances would take up more space than we can afford. The Somersetshire Stakes and Manchester Tradesmen's Cup, and 15 other victories, were his lot in 1874, having run 29 times. In 1875 he took part in 33 races and won 20, the Empson Cup, Cumberland Plate, Berkshire Cup, Warwick Cup, and Doncaster Cup being his principal trophies. During his career he won 19 Queen's Plates. At the stud he was successful, being the sire among others of Kettledrum, who won the Derby, and of Christmas Carol, who ran second to Gladiateur.

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